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PARTY CONGRESSES

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Kolkhoz Imeni Kirov Milkmaid

WA311430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 2

[Speech by Comrade V.V. Koroleva, milkmaid, stock breeding plant-Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, Tula Oblast]

[Text] Dear comrades! It is a great responsibility and a high honor to take part in the work of the 27th Congress and to speak from its high rostrum. In seeing me off to Moscow, our kolkhoz peasants asked me to speak about what concerns us. And it is not easy to do this, because many reflections and thoughts of the village workers were stated in the Central Committee Political Report made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. (Applause)

In the direct and open criticism of shortcomings and omissions which has been voiced at the Congress we see the firm policy of the Central Committee and its Politburo to strengthen discipline and order in all spheres of life and to affirm a responsible attitude toward work. As a deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, I often meet with people in different situations. I will say that the absolute majority of workers approve of this policy and that the Tula delegation unanimously supports it. (Applause) We fervently approve the foreign and domestic policy of our party and with all our hearts support the tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee toward preserving peace on earth and the proposals, set forth in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, for the destruction of nuclear weapons on our planet. (Applause)

Comrades! To me, a rural resident, the welcome changes in the village resulting from the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are especially marked. Our Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, like many farms in the non-Chernozem Zone, is today standing firmly on the ground. The great help received from the state is being used correctly. We have comfortable residences, a house of culture, school and kindergarten. Each family has enough. Working conditions in the fields and on the farms have improved; new structures have been built and many processes mechanized. There is also output. Currently we are obtaining a reliable grain harvest of 30 centners per hectare, and previously had only one-third as much in our poor soils. We have completely solved the problem of fodder. In the past 10 years sales to the state of meat and dairy products have increased by a third and the kolkhoz has increased the yield of milk per cow to 4,300 kg. We are fulfilling the plan for the sale of all types of agricultural products under any weather conditions.

Personally I obtained 4,900 kg of milk per cow last year. (Applause) This is a ton more than in 1981. In the year of the congress I decided to exceed the 5,000 kg mark, and by the end of the 5-year plan will near the 6,000 mark. (Applause) My coworkers on the farm are working with the same intensity. The entire kolkhoz collective firmly intends to make a great step forward during this 5-year plan; to achieve a grain yield no less than 35 centners per hectare and a 5,000 kg per cow milk yield. The path to achieving this has been thought out. We are introducing scientifically based agricultural systems and advanced technology in animal husbandry, and are improving labor organization. And, very importantly, our party organization and kolkhoz administration counts on people and on their conscientious labor. We are confident of fulfilling our plans. However, we also have our difficulties and unsolved problems. We must pay more attention to inculcating in people a keen feeling of ownership on the land and improve responsibility for capable and assiduous management. The April plenum and CPSU Central Committee Political Report direct us to this end.

I will say in self-criticism that our kolkhoz is somewhat slow to introduce brigade cost accounting. Inertia of the leadership, specialists and we animal husbandmen has been a factor. Now we are resolutely correcting this. But the aging of the village is of particular concern. Pitifully few young people are staying in the village. This is particularly noticeable in animal husbandry. On the farms more and more milkmaids are older people. And future prospects are simply alarming, In our oblast, to my knowledge, in many farms by the end of this 5-year plan more than a third of the milkmaids will reach retirement age, and so far we are not finding enough replacements. We would all like for our children to work nearby. But the desire alone is insufficient. Even on our farm, where decent working and living conditions have been created, we are so far unable to compete with the cities and with industrial enterprises. We may do everything, but if there are no people in the village, there will be neither meat nor milk. (Applause)

Today the discussion about scientific and technological progress and about new technologies is in full progress. This attracts the young people. After all, they are always drawn toward what is new and advanced. On the farms and in the fields technological progress is so far not very speedy. For 25 years I have been working in animal husbandry, but have never expected that reliably functioning manure disposal transporters and equipment for the preparation and distribution of fodder would arrive. There are also not any highly productive fodder extracting machines. Our field workers strive mightily to strengthen the fodder base and have learned to grow 400 or more centners per hectare, but then there is nothing with which to harvest these riches. It has been correctly stated that the country's only silage harvesting combine, the KSK-100, produced by the Gomel Agricultural Machine Building Factory, is so poor that the mechanizers refuse to work on it. (Applause) Of course, it is not pleasant to speak of this. But we know well the industriousness of Belorussian workers and hope that they will correct this shortcoming.

The other side of the problem is living conditions. The standard of living is still inferior to that of the cities. Take, for example, rural stores. They have many goods, but at times necessities cannot be bought. There is a shortage of quilted jackets, felt boots, thermal underwear and rubber shoes. Very few washing and sewing machines are supplied, and how necessary they are to our women, who are engaged in difficult labor on animal husbandry farms! In recent years we have had a lot of good housing built in the village. But far from all houses have central heat. Only five percent of the populated areas in the oblast use natural gas. These problems are not simple, but they must be solved, especially under the conditions of our industrial oblast. Six percent of the entire population is engaged in agricultural production, and the outflow is continuing. People are leaving for the city. And, although the oblast is already oversaturated with industry, new factories are always being built, and existing enterprises are expanding.

Might it be better to stop? Might it be better not to create additional jobs, but to use those which are available as they should be used? The efforts of builders should be used for reconstruction, social restructuring of our domestic life, and shifting agricultural production to an industrial basis. (Applause) As a member of the party obkom, I know that it was ordered in one of the resolutions by the Party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers concerning development of the non-Chernozem Zone to limit our industrial construction to that necessary. But a number of ministries, by hook or by crook, seek to build new facilities, and USSR Gosplan agrees.

Comrades! The path to highly effective agricultural production lies through extensive introduction of intensive technologies. Everyone knows this today. But, in order to introduce them it is necessary to increase the delivery of highly effective complete fertilizers to the village, preferably liquid fertilizers; to deliver reliable, high

productive equipment; and to create a stable base for the storage and reprocessing of fodders and other products. We lay great hopes on Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] for solving these problems. Its creation has been welcomed. Now we wait for it to take more boldly in its hands the fate of agrarian policy. I do not think that the delegates have gotten the impression that we are sitting and waiting for assistance from the central organs. Just the same, I will say that we in the oblast have developed and are implementing a program for the social restructuring of the village, comprehensive mechanization of labor in animal husbandry and strengthening the fodder production base. Implementation of these planned measures will make it possible during the 12th 5-Year Plan to provide the population of the oblast with all agricultural and animal husbandry products, through their own production. This will fully correspond to the current requirements of the party.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR have outlined grand plans. We delegates will depart from the congress with a great charge of optimism and with a desire to fulfill the party task as well as possible. We have the firm conviction that the decisions which will be made by the congress will become the main purpose of our lives. We will work as the times require and as the strategy of acceleration developed by the party requires. Our workers' honor and conscience is the guarantee of this. (Applause)

Kolkhoz Imeni Frunze Chairman

WA311450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 3

[Speech by Comrade V.Ya. Gorin, Chairman of the Order of the Labor Red Banner Kolkhoz imeni Frunze, Belgorod Oblast, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The folk saying is true: Truth is brighter than the sun and more dear than gold. And now the heart rejoices in the frank thoroughness and resourcefulness with which the CPSU Central Committee Political Report expressed everything about how the country lives today, what people are concerned about today, and what life itself requires. Listening to this report and thinking over the speeches of delegates and foreign guests, I recognize with particular force how much is being done by our party and the Soviet State in the name of peace, and how strong is the community of progressive forces. This multiplies tenfold our energy and our confidence in a bright tomorrow. There are no difficulties which the united will of the party and people cannot surmount!

Throughout the country and in every labor collective the difficult, but we are confident, irreversible process of modernization and rebuilding is underway. It passes through the minds and hearts of the Soviet people and requires the full effort of each -- most of all in labor.

Among all the cares which concern me most as a rural resident, in first place, of course, is implementation of the Food Program. Life has completely confirmed the correctness of the key directions of the party's agrarian policy, worked out at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The achievements of the Kolkhoz imeni Frunze, the leadership of which my fellow villagers have entrusted to me for 27 years already, are also directly associated with implementing the decisions of the plenum. The collective of our large farm, specializing in swine production, fulfilled in 4 years the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan. We have sold to the state products worth R17 million above the plan. In an average year we now produce 38 percent more meat than in the 10th 5-Year Plan, and almost 1 and 1/2 times the milk. Labor productivity has increased 33 percent. Annual profits have reached R6.5 million; the level of profitability is 58 percent. (Applause)

The oblast as a whole has fulfilled the plans of the five-year plan for sale to the state of all basic types of animal husbandry products.

Do these results satisfy us? No, they do not. And they cannot satisfy us, because the country's need for food, as was stated in the report by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, is still not being fully met, and to a great extent existing reserves and capabilities have not been put into action. We discussed this frankly at the electoral party meeting and the rayon and oblast party conferences. And there was a breath of fresh air at these conferences, although it must be said frankly that the spirit of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum is not yet being affirmed as necessary everywhere. There are still managers who are awaiting additional instructions, and there are also those who hope that soon the discussions will end and everything will be as before. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated quite correctly in his report, such people cannot be tolerated. And the sooner we rid ourselves of them, the better it will be for our cause. (Applause)

We see as our main task achieving a further increase in production of farm products, and most of all meat. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the average annual delivery to the state will increase by 1,000 tons and exceed 6,000 tons, which constitutes 400 centners per 100 hectares. The capacity of the swine breeding complex will double. On what basis will this task be accomplished; what here is most important? I would say that the main thing, and the center of all the problems, is development of fodder production.

The time has come to set up matters so that everything grown in the field is used for fodder production; so that nothing is lost; and so that technology guarantees that fodder with the desired characteristics is obtained. In short, the need has come to create a powerful fodder industry, beginning with farm shops and concluding with major enterprises.

I would like to emphasize that to solve this task nothing needs to be invented, it is just necessary to use capably already existing experience. In our kolkhoz, for example, a fodder shop was built recently; I would say a fodder factory, with automatic dispensing of all components. In the oblast, 400 fodder shops have been built and redesigned in connection with the shift to low-concentrate feeding. After this experience was approved by the party Central Committee, interest was great, all the more so in that the equipment for these shops was manufactured mainly on our initiative. Of course, initiative in such matters is very important. But we have special ministries -- Minselkhozmash [Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building] and Minzhivmash [Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production], which are required to study thoroughly and generalize everything new and progressive and organize mass production of machinery and equipment required today by agricultural production. So far these leaders, who often come out in favor of advanced experience and industrialization of the branch, are virtually not setting up production of such necessary equipment.

Especially intolerable today are instances of the delivery to agriculture of poor quality equipment. Mechanizers utter well-justified criticism in this regard of the Odessapochvomash Production Association and the Gomel Agricultural Machine-Building Factory. There are many complaints about the quality of grain harvesting equipment and trucks. For example, the Kutaisi Automobile Factory delivered 50 unsuitable vehicles last year, which had to be returned to the supplier. More than a third of the spare parts turned out to be damaged. It is painful to see that in the busy time of sowing or harvesting dozens of machines stand idle through the fault of bad workmen. This brings not only economic harm, but also hurts morale.

One cannot help but wonder how the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are being fulfilled in these enterprises. Can it be that Communists and party organizations do not see this? Can it be that a special resolution is needed for every occasion in order to bring bad workmen to order and to take care of the problem of quality? (Applause)

And how much we waste due to poorly developed processing industry! I am not the only one who has spoken about this here. Our oblast grows sugar beets. In the last 3 years the average annual state purchase of sugar beets increased 66 percent over the two first years of the 5-year plan. However, the capacities of the factories prevent its timely processing. Due to this almost 53,000 tons of sugar were lost during the past 5-year plan alone, as was noted at the oblast party conference. And what are country-wide losses? I would like USSR Gosagroprom, along with USSR Gosplan and the appropriate ministries to become seriously involved in solving this most important problem. Of course, expenditures will be required, but, in the first place, they will be rapidly recovered, and, in the second place, we will save so much currency, which we spend to acquire corresponding products abroad.

These problems were discussed today in the report. They were expressed in the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR For 1986-1990 and the Period Up Through the Year 2000. It is only important that everything which we decide at the congress be accomplished without fail. And here we are coming to a single conclusion. It is necessary to begin by strengthening discipline and increasing the responsibility of cadres. Experience shows that our efforts to strengthen discipline and raise the demands made upon cadres are more effective the more energetically an atmosphere of trust is established in our relationships. In life everything is interrelated. The more instructions there are from above, the less initiative there is from below. The new structure and its managerial mechanism are aimed at encouraging independence and creativity on the part of all engaged in agricultural production and the whole agro-industrial complex. Finally, on the land there is one master -- Gosagroprom! In its hands are resources, planning and financing. We have long dreamed about such a managerial structure. But in and of itself, a structure still does not solve everything. Unfortunately, the fallacious style, formed over decades, is slow to give way: instructions on every question; tutelage, whether needed or not. Communists working in the agricultural industry must be first to shift their consciousness and deeds. But they are not the only ones. Party and soviet organs have something to think about. It is important to accelerate in every way the transition from good and correct decisions to real, actual changes. The congress has very correctly posed the question about reducing economic plan indices. At the same time, in our view, it would be appropriate to reexamine and put in order all types of accounting and bookkeeping.

Dear comrades from the USSR CSA [Central Statistical Administration], do you not yourselves think: Why, in a cost accounting collective, which is more than any other interested in assiduous management and for which the end result is the ruble, is it necessary to require a weekly report on how and where every tractor or combine is working. (Applause) It is as though it has decided to free the bull to graze freely in the meadow, but to tie it with a rope just in case. No, it must be decided: Either free it, or hold it firmly. Half measures will bring half results and, as was stated in the report by the party Central Committee, we need to double the majority of our basic economic indices within the next 15 years.

Why do I discuss this in such detail? Because excessive reports and paper shuffling is not only indicative of a lack of trust in cadres. Excessive reports also mean time specialists must take away from real matters. Of course, independence does not signify lack of control. To the contrary, demands must increase continuously. But real demands cannot be made upon a man who has become accustomed to bowing to every

instruction. It is necessary to give the specialist the opportunity to try his wings and to give him confidence in himself.

This is also fully applicable to relations between party committees and economic managers. If a manager is not coping with his work it is necessary to see what is interfering with him and how to help him. It also may be necessary to get after the nonperformers. Those who do not wish to give full effort to the cause must be resolutely eliminated from management and sent to ordinary work, and I do mean ordinary. (Applause) But those who serve the cause devotedly and selflessly must be trusted implicitly. The whole country knows the names of the best managers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They are linked not only by the highest level of responsibility, but also by their ability to defend their independence and their right to initiative. And such conditions must be created for all economic managers.

Speaking about cadres, I would like to direct attention to the training of agricultural specialists in our VUZes. Observing over many years the graduates coming into the economy, one notes with sadness that most know theory, but many cannot organize matters in practice. Such a specialist comes to the kolkhoz and spends two or three years assimilating his duties, and some of them do not even strive, since back in the institute they were not given jobs which fit their vocation. How can this situation be corrected? How can it be ensured that agronomists, livestock specialists and mechanics, after the VUZ, take part in intensive agricultural work without breaking stride?

In our view it is necessary to lengthen substantially the students' practical experience, which they undergo during their studies, beginning from the first course and working their way up from an ordinary kolkhoz peasant to a chief specialist. This will make it possible, on the one hand, to raise their level of preparation, and on the other hand, for those who do not like the specialty to drop out in time. The value of such more extensive practical training would be obvious. (Applause)

And there is yet another matter, that of the social restructuring of the village. I would even put it in the forefront. In order to work well on the land a person must develop roots there. Patriotism for each of us begins with this. What is it that makes our good farms strong? They are strong not only in terms of their competent and capable production. They are strong in their stable and healthy-spirited labor collectives, in their concern for people, and in their creation of good working and living conditions. (Applause) For our party organization this is law.

In recent years we have built many residences, two schools, three cultural houses, a 320-place childrens' training center, a dispensary and more than 60 km of roads. More than half of the villages are supplied with gas. Along with the general educational school there is also a music, sports, choreography, art and a work-study school. We have more than 500 people participating in amateur art activities alone. All of this has made possible the creation of a stable labor collective and successful farming, for culture and production are inseparable. (Applause)

But the rates of the village transformation must be substantially accelerated. It must be considered that a large amount of construction work is being carried out by the internal resources of the farms, but its development is held back by inadequate material and technical support. Some kolkhoz chairmen, in order to obtain metal, wood or sanitary engineering products, violate financial discipline and skirt the law, and this does not end up for the good. These issues are not being raised for the first time; however, it is not felt that USSR Gosplan and other organizations have displayed activeness in solving these problems. Planning should be reexamined, additional resources sought and the capacities of rural construction organizations increased. The situation cannot be tolerated, comrades, whereby the hereditary farmers flee the villages! (Applause)

What exactly is the rural social and cultural way of life? It is not merely schools, hospitals, barber shops and workshops. It is the living environment of the rural worker, on which depend his health, frame of mind, knowledge and cultural level. It is essentially the human factor, which determines all our successes and failures. This means that the attitude toward it must be a party attitude! (Applause)

We customarily say that the Food Program is a matter for the whole people. And this is true! Much attention must be paid to it in our ideological work. But look at the weekly Central Television Program. Essentially only one broadcast, "The Rural Hour," is addressed specifically to rural residents. It is a good and necessary broadcast, one cannot say otherwise. But think, comrades; one hour a week! And we sit down to eat no less than three times a day. And there are few who complain about their appetite. (Applause)

Comrades! I am speaking here about what troubles me, and I speak from the heart. And I do not speak only because it is my nature, but because now there is a different situation in the party and the country. (Applause) It is inspiring confidence; everything which comes from life will be heard and done. And we will accomplish fully what depends on us. The party Central Committee can be sure of this. (Prolonged applause)

Auto Factory Toolsmith

WA311500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 4

[Speech by Comrade Ye.A. Shulyak, toolsmith-stamp operator at the Minsk Automobile Factory imeni 60th Anniversary of Great October, Hero of Socialist Labor]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Each of us delegates heard parting words from our coworkers who elected us to the congress. My comrades asked me to relate that the workers at the Minsk Automobile Factory approve and support with their hearts and minds the party's foreign and domestic policy and that of accelerating the country's social and economic development. This policy is the only true and correct one. It meets our thoughts and desires. (Applause) The Central Committee Political Report has precisely and clearly formulated the immediate and long-range tasks and goals of the party, and defined the ways to implement them in practice.

We are very grateful for the efforts of the party to preserve and strengthen peace on our planet. The very word, war, is profoundly foreign to us. The peace program set forth in the statement by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress is especially dear and understandable to us workers of Belorussia, one in four residents of which burned in the fires of World War II.

For us workers the struggle for peace is primarily daily, intense labor in the name of strengthening the economic and defensive might of the homeland. Each of the 42 people in the brigade which I lead understand this well. One-fourth of our collective are Communists. They both set the tone in work and initiate useful deeds. We have succeeded in strengthening labor discipline. We have given a decisive rebuff to the lovers of strong drink. We did not shy away from having a frank and impartial conversation with workers who produced defective goods. In short, people assumed a more demanding attitude toward one another. And today I can say with pride in my comrades that they are working conscientiously and have a responsible attitude toward their work. In honor of the opening day of the congress the brigade fulfilled its two month production target in advance. Labor enthusiasm and creativity are characteristic of the majority of the collectives in the factory brigade, which unites more than 80 percent of the workers.

Responding by deeds to the policy developed by the CPSU Central Committee of accelerating the country's social and economic development, factory workers see it as their duty to increase most rapidly the output of heavy freight automotive equipment. The factory collective fulfilled in advance the target of the last 5-year plan for production volume and labor productivity. All of the growth of the last two years was obtained without increasing the expenditure of rolled ferrous metals and while reducing the number of workers. Automotive factory workers began to produce modernized tractor-trailer rigs for inter-city hauling, with improved technical and economic indices.

However, we are not satisfied with what we've achieved. Today we must work much better. This is my understanding of the requirements set forth in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the Basic Guidelines. We have also clearly been instructed to do this in the CPSU Central Committee decree, which thoroughly examined the work of the factory party organization in fulfilling the law on labor collectives. I will say frankly, as a member of the factory party committee, that this document stirred up the entire party organization and our whole collective. We looked anew at our shortcomings and omissions and saw large reserves and opportunities. Appropriate conclusions have been drawn from the sharp and fair criticism. Communists have been leading an uncompromising struggle to root out self-complacency and to restructure the style and methods of our work.

Today there is no aspect of life and activity where the law on labor collectives would not have a favorable influence. Automotive factory workers have begun to participate more actively in managing enterprise affairs. This year's draft plan was discussed at workers' meetings in all factory elements.

Workers and specialists made many specific proposals. Questions of the selection and assignment of cadres -- team leaders, foremen and other workers -- and of developing production and improving working and living conditions, are more and more often being taken to the general soviet. This has found specific embodiment in the plans and commitments for the current year and the 12th 5-Year Plan. We must increase by 50 percent the growth rate of production volume and double labor productivity. A most important task of our collective is for our vehicles to be better than foreign models. Do not think that this is simply a statement. It is real, and is based on a good and solid foundation. We have a cohesive collective which possesses skilled cadres. Redesign and technical retooling has been widely developed in the factory, based on comprehensive mechanization and production automation.

During the 5-year plan 60 percent of the active part of fixed capital will be modernized, and the same portion of capital investments will be directed toward redesign and technical retooling. The amount of our own production of machine tools and means of mechanization will triple. Our first priority is modernizing equipment in processes associated with heavy physical labor and intensive stress.

Toolsmiths are particularly happy about this, since our trade, although interesting and necessary, requires great physical exertion. Today we have in operation a new, mechanized stamping line. Work has become much easier, quality has improved, expenditure of metal has declined 12 percent, and labor productivity increased 1.5 fold. We made a great deal in our factory for this line. But, we will not be able to manufacture everything ourselves. We count on machine tool manufacturers to satisfy more fully our needs for advanced equipment. Speaking more specifically, thus far delivery of 18 lines out of 52 necessary to transition to the manufacture of new vehicles, which the country awaits, is not yet clear. This has long been known in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and in USSR Gosplan. But everything is as before. We are prepared to begin today with this work. But, unfortunately, parts suppliers, mostly the Yaroslav motor manufacturers, are holding us back. They are unjustifiably dragging out the manufacture of a new engine.

Kolkhoz Imeni Kirov Chairman

WA311630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 4

[Speech by Comrade D.K. Motornyy, Chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, Kherson Oblast, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Listening attentively to the Central Committee Political Report, the report on the Basic Guidelines and the delegates' speeches, I felt as though the fiery wind of history itself was rushing into our life. And is this not so? After all, the decisions of our party congress will accelerate not only the development of Socialist society; they will influence the acceleration of the progress of all mankind.

The scales of the plans outlined are truly unprecedented. Their implementation will require that all of us, to use Lenin's words, multiply our efforts tenfold. For workers in the agro-industrial complex this means, first of all, to bring reserves into operation and most importantly, to use effectively the production potential which has already been created. For our vegetable and dairy farm collective, no matter what the weather conditions, each year was a step forward. The 11th 5-Year Plan was fulfilled. Average grain yield over the 5-year period exceeded 45 centners and the average annual net income was 4.7 million rubles, including 2 million from animal husbandry. Some R785 of net income were obtained from each hectare of agricultural land. The profitability of production was 85 percent, and that of animal husbandry was 80 percent. (Applause)

What enabled the collective to reach this level? It can be said definitively that it was the introduction in all 52 elements of complete cost accounting, which we have already been engaged in for more than 20 years. It is precisely cost accounting which helped us to use effectively all funds and reserves and to conduct plant growing and animal husbandry intensively. Due to cost accounting, for 4 5-year plans already the kolkhoz has not used short or long term credits. It transfers R1.5 million to the state budget each year and works on a self-paying and self-financing basis. (Applause)

It would seem that there is no need to agitate for cost accounting. But here is what is troubling. Although today there are no open enemies of cost accounting, there are also thus far rather few true adherents. It is not favored by some managers and specialists, for it is necessary to work very painstakingly with each individual and to provide support in fulfilling cost accounting targets. It is much easier to just argue about cost accounting! Moreover, the existing practice of subsidizing low profit and unprofitable farms from the state budget suits them completely and gives rise to parasitism. Such frames of mind, unfortunately, have been grounded in the work of some managers and define their style. We believe that the report made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev poses the issue of ensuring the self-paying nature of economic entities with particular urgency and demandingness. Net income must be the main source of the production expansion and material incentive fund in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the farm itself must be in charge of this fund. (Applause)

Cost accounting has become a key factor for us in bringing up a zealous, thinking and true owner of the kolkhoz field. But this does not come in-and-of itself. Party, trade union and komsomol organizations and the kolkhoz management continuously sought new forms of work to create a stable and healthy collective. For this it was most necessary to raise up the deep layers of development of kolkhoz democracy. This was accomplished through self-management organs -- the soviets of cost accounting elements. Due to the development of labor collective self-management, where all questions of work, living conditions, rest and material and moral incentives are solved, the high labor activeness of people has been ensured, when each kolkhoz worker goes to work and does not leave his conscience at home.

At the same time, we understand well that the solution to many problems depends only on ourselves. We often do not display the necessary persistence and high principles in struggling against shortcomings, which, unfortunately, are still numerous. Much remains for us to do to increase the coefficient of use of rolled metal, almost a fourth of which is still going to waste.

This problem also troubles us. Since the start of this year we have been utilizing the new managerial methods. The delivery of products according to agreements made has become our foremost duty, and we are striving to fulfill it. But, due to the erratic delivery of metal it is frequently necessary to save the plan by resorting to "storming." I will give an example. Recently work stopped in the section. I went to the suppliers to ask where the metal was and who was delivering it to us. They shrugged their shoulders: It does no good to complain formally to the supplying factories of USSR Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy]. They shipped it on 25 January, and the fact that the metal arrived at our factory in February doesn't trouble them. You see, the agreements count deliveries monthly, and not in 10 day periods, as it should be for the sake of the work.

I asked: Why did you ship metal of another type? They answered: Be thankful that we gave you at least that. So, the metalworkers forge so-called "pancakes," and throw away the excess part of the metal as waste. Such work does not bring satisfaction to people, although the plan is being fulfilled. There are still many such disconnections at the upper levels of management and the economy. We workers do not know all the reasons for this, but we feel them very acutely. Labor productivity falls, losses increase and quality suffers. And it is very right that these issues received a sharp and principled assessment at the congress.

Comrades! Enterprises in the Socialist countries are also taking part in creating the family of automotive vehicles and in increasing output. I recall that when starting to produce a new vehicle a need arose for more productive machinery. Our factory made a request of the machine tool manufacturers of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and the required equipment was delivered on time. Cooperation between our factory and enterprises in the CEMA countries has been implemented successfully for many years already. Each year delivery of diesel engines produced by the Martin Factory (Czechoslovakia) is increasing. Some subassemblies for MAZ vehicles come to us from the GDR, Poland and Yugoslavia. Of course, these goods do not come only to us. Products of our association are sent to more than 60 countries. Each year deliveries of Belorussian vehicles to countries of the socialist community increase.

I fully support the position taken in the report by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov on further developing production cooperation among the Socialist countries, and about sharing advanced experience. All of this will work still more for the cause of peace, for strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation and for Socialism. (Applause)

I assure my country's party and you comrade delegates that, as I return to my factory, I will do everything to embody the spirit of the congress and its decisions in the work of our collective.

Thus, every cost accounting element enjoys complete trust and independence in solving various production and social problems. It would be right for all kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers to also have such independence.

Agricultural workers completely approve and support the provisions stated in the Political Report about expanding the rights of managers and specialists in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, establishing stable state purchase plans and accelerating the social restructuring of the village.

The party Central Committee persistently emphasizes the importance of the dissemination and mass assimilation of advanced experience. This is truly an important problem of statewide significance. Many come to our kolkhoz to study. We willingly show them and discuss with them everything. But today this alone is too little. It is necessary also for the leading workers themselves, who possess such experience, to take a more active position in its dissemination and to train cadres who are capable of leading lagging sectors in other collectives and improving their work.

Our kolkhoz, supervising the economically weak Vostochnyy Sovkhoz, recommended the kolkhoz chief engineer to be its director. Now we are providing to this sovkhoz a variety of organizational and economic assistance, and our primary task is to introduce into sovkhoz production the best from the experience of our collective. We are confident that the sovkhoz will not only come out of the hole, but will also be in the ranks of leading collectives.

I would also like to support these troubling thoughts from the rostrum of the congress. As is known, the April 1985 Central Committee Plenum set forth a requirement which defined the full essence and core of the restructuring of work which was developing in the country. That is a requirement for unity of word and deed. But one hears at times some responsible worker, how well he speaks and approves the decisions of the party and government! But, you see, to approve means little, what is necessary also is to work creatively to implement the decisions.

All of the representatives of the agro-industrial complex who spoke before me criticized the quality of agricultural machinery being manufactured. I think that I will add nothing to this. But today new, powerful KAMAZ vehicles are reaching us, and what is the first thing we do in beginning their "operation?" We take off the truck bodies and reweld all seams, or otherwise after the very first load they become completely deformed and inoperable. Do the leaders of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry (Comrade Polyakov, minister) know about this? Undoubtedly they know, but they do not show the necessary demandingness toward their factory directors for the quality of the machines. We believe that such an attitude toward quality must be viewed simply as a state crime, and we ask the Central Committee to be more demanding with regard to this matter toward all managers, from top to bottom. (Applause)

In our view scientists must also substantially increase their contribution to solving the questions of agricultural intensification. Recently I read in PRAVDA how sharp the questions were in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the Siberian Department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin], and thought: Essentially the same assessment could be made to several scientific institutions in the Ukrainian Department of VASKhNIL. We await from the agricultural scientists new, high yield varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops, and more active participation in solving the tasks of management, production organization, economics and technical reequipping of agriculture.

Recently a number of prominent scientists have placed in doubt the advisability of further developing irrigated farming, especially in the southern black earth areas. Meanwhile, Vladimir Ilich Lenin himself wrote: "Irrigation is most required and will most recreate an area, breathe new life into it and bury the past..."

Experience confirms that irrigation is the main path to reclaiming our southern steppe regions, increasing the production of agricultural products and, in the final analysis, improving the well-being of the Soviet people. And not everything here can be measured solely by the ruble. In assessing the effectiveness of irrigation its social aspect must not be forgotten. In brief, we must not be talking about curtailing irrigated farming, but about, with its help, doubling and tripling the productivity of the land. (Applause) For example, in our kolkhoz grain growers obtain from each irrigated hectare 66-70 centners of grain; 700-800 centners of tomatoes; 143 centners of alfalfa; 2,200-2,500 centners of fodder root crops, and overall production translated to feed units is a stable 117-120 centners. And during the past 15 years the content of organic substances, humus in the soil, has not declined, but increased. (Applause)

Practice shows that it is necessary to approach the development of irrigated lands comprehensively, to provide to the irrigated hectare everywhere a true owner, high quality equipment, fertilizer and herbicides, and to solve more actively in the irrigation zone questions of social and cultural construction. To use irrigated lands more effectively, especially in extremely arid areas, the USSR Council of Ministers should also solve the problem of increasing the output of Fregat overhead irrigation machines, so that in the next two years already it will be possible to enable them to work on a single position.

There are many problems in the village, and improving the management of the agro-industrial complex should do much to solve them. This is a very good thing. But it is important that with the change of sign boards there take place everywhere a change in the style and method of work, so that past errors are not transferred to new conditions, and so that RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Association] is not an office which cranks out papers, but a militant headquarters for solving the tasks of the Food Program. (Applause)

Comrades! We delegates will return home with one main thought, how to better and more quickly embody in practical deeds the decisions of our historic congress. Our collective has made high Socialist commitments for the 12th 5-Year Plan -- to obtain no fewer than 50 centners of grain crops per hectare and to bring the milk yield from each cow up to 5,000 kg. Today I understand that this is our minimum achievement, and we will do everything to surpass it and to contribute our share of work to the all-people's cause of struggling for peace and Communism. (Applause)

Khimstroy Construction Chief

WA311620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 5

[Speech by Comrade P.G. Pronyagin, chief of the Khimstroy Construction Administration, Tomsk Oblast, Hero of Socialist Labor]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! In the multitude of thoughts and feelings which gripped us delegates during the days of the congress, one is shared -- a high responsibility for the practical implementation of the energetic policy of the Central Committee, worked out at the April Central Committee Plenum, which is fervently supported by the party and people, and a responsibility for fulfilling the decisions of the 27th congress.

The role of Siberia and the eastern areas of the country in substantially accelerating the country's economic and social development is great. This is vividly and broadly stated in the Central Committee Political Report, made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Yes, Siberia, with all of its gigantic natural and industrial might, is working actively for our great homeland and for Communism.

Siberia is called a great construction site. This is factual. Let us take merely our Khimstroy Construction Administration in which I work. During the past 5-year plan

it introduced more than 800 million rubles' worth of fixed capital and had a 25 percent increase in labor productivity. Overall Tomsk builders assimilated more than R5 billion worth of capital investments during the past 5-year plan, which is one-third more than the indices of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In the name of our construction collective and party organization I would like to report to the delegates that the decision of the previous, 26th Party Congress on construction of the Tomsk Chemical Factory, which along with other enterprises in the country has been called the nucleus of the modern Soviet chemical industry, is being fulfilled successfully. Here the largest capacities in the country for the production of polypropylene, methanol, formalin and carbamide resins have entered operation.

It is noteworthy that, simultaneously with the creation of the industrial node, major agricultural complexes were built: a 30-hectare hothouse combine which uses secondarily derived heat; a broiler factory and a swine complex. And now Tomsk has an adequate number of shielded earth fresh vegetables, dairy products, eggs and poultry. I add that all of this is being produced locally and that the oblast is no longer subsidized.

Under the leadership of the oblast party organization, construction workers are actively participating in developing the villages and are erecting academic scientific facilities and VUZes in the city. According to the example of industrial enterprises, which produced 26-28 percent of their annual planned products in the first quarter, a rhythmic system of turning over residential quarters has been attained: in the first quarter 20 percent; at mid-year 50 percent; after 10 months, 80 percent of the annual volume. The quantity and quality of residential construction have improved.

The daily lives of construction workers are characterized by many examples of labor heroism among the Siberian builders. Recently, on one of my infrequent free days, I visited a construction site in the area of a future TETS. I wanted to reflect a bit alone. But I did not find solitude. I saw operating machinery and people in a huge foundation pit. I approached and asked: "Why are you not resting, comrades, today is a free day? It is not sufficient that the trade union remarked to me about violating labor discipline." They answered me: "We will rest later, when we reach the zero mark. Nonfulfillment of the plan is also a violation of the law. So choose what will be worse for you. And we must hurry, otherwise in the spring the pit will thaw out and it will be necessary to spend many times more labor and resources." I thanked the fellows for understanding the situation and thought to myself: "Look at the people that our construction site and our whole country is full of; with such people one can move mountains." (Applause)

Appropos of this, I mention that the workers donated their pay for this day to the construction of a memorial to the 55,000 Tomsk residents who did not return from the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. (Applause)

Comrades! In assessing what has been achieved there is much one could be glad about, but we do not have great justification for this, since we builders could do more and better given our existing capabilities.

Construction is a key problem for our country's rapidly developing economy. We still have much to create [sozdavat], but what is not built [postroit] will not exist. I believe that fundamental changes are needed in construction policy; I would even say drastic measures along the line taken by the party and state, which were discussed in the report made by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. And I see their meaning as accelerating, not in words but in deeds, the break away from former customs, methods and style of work.

The ways by which capital construction must be developed and improved are clearly stated in the latest party and government decrees. But, unfortunately, we in the local areas do not yet feel the frame of mind for their operational fulfillment from the

higher echelons of economic leadership. (Applause) Approximately two years have passed since the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution, "On Improving the Planning, Organization and Management of Capital Construction." In January of last year the USSR Council of Ministers decree on improving planning and budgetary matters was adopted. But it is still not working at full strength and is still being translated into the language of directives and departmental instructions in USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstroy and the ministries. In particular, USSR Gosstroy and Gosplan approved the statute about the construction and assembly trust only after a year, in June 1985, and it arrived at our construction site on 7 February of this year. Where is the acceleration here?

As before, construction workers' efforts are dissipated among numerous facilities; the number of new construction starts has not noticeably declined; purchasers' plans include work which is not confirmed by plan documentation and equipment delivery times; that is, everything is as before. For example, at the Tomsk Petrochemical Combine it is necessary in 1987 to introduce major capacities for the production of ethylene, propylene and polyethylene. And the builders do not today have many plans for assembly projects, for the construction part of major and difficult facilities in this complex, or for a substantial portion of the machinery, fittings or specialized materials. When are we to accomplish construction and assembly work having a value of more than R130 million? How long will this continue? We make one decision and say one thing, but in fact something else is done.

The Basic Guidelines envision in the next decade reducing the time periods for construction and reconstruction of facilities by one and a half or two times. I have thought about this a lot and have come to the conclusion that these tasks, although they are difficult, are realistic. However, in order to accomplish them in a short period of time it is necessary, in the first stage, to bring organizational order on construction sites, strengthen discipline and provide the brigades at this time with traditional construction materials and designs. And then the powerful detachment of builders and assembly personnel will work right away with greater productivity. This is not a case of the brigades standing idle due to halts in material and technical support or due to a shortage of equipment. It is necessary to use more fully that which we have. And it is understandable that greater initiative and resourcefulness should be displayed by construction organizations themselves and local leadership organs, in the use of reserves, including the output of local construction materials.

Comrades! The speeches of many delegates have made critical remarks about construction workers. Perhaps, I feel somewhat better here myself, on the rostrum, because our collective copes with the plans each year and completed the 5-year plan two years ahead of time. And, as a rule, we turn over good quality facilities on time. But, a feeling of solidarity forces me to ask the question: Why, for many years has capital construction -- one of the country's most important industries -- been a lagging branch? After all, the country is, all the same building a great deal and doing so not badly. Remarkable people work on construction sites. I know many of my comrades are devoted to the matter entrusted to them to the end, without anything left over. I am firmly convinced of this, first of all because we have a firmly entrenched consumer's attitude toward builders. Everything is required from them; it is required quickly and all at once. And we at times are like the housewife whose broth is overflowing on the stove out of ten pans simultaneously. We do not know what to work on.

It is known that the capabilities of construction personnel are not unlimited. But, directive issuing organs, sometimes even for objective reasons, without increasing the capacity of construction organizations, hasten to thrust on them an unrealistic program, not supported by resources, which leads to disorganization of construction production and often to not meeting the plan. Unfortunately, many construction personnel are in worse material and everyday living conditions than are the workers

in the other branches for which we are building. In our administration alone, more than 2,500 families are waiting, who have been waiting for an improvement in living conditions for years. It is like in the proverb, "The Bootmaker Without Boots" -- the builder without an apartment. And this leads to the great turnover of cadres and problems in creating strong and stable collectives, especially at new construction sites. A way out of this situation is seen in accelerating the shift of construction to planning based on normative time periods. I wish to qualify this immediately by stating that these norms must be realistic and associated with the nature and local conditions of construction. But building must be a continuous flow of assembly work, based on the strictest observance of construction technology, as is being successfully organized in the construction of large panel residences.

In this regard it is mandatory that there be for all involved -- planning organizations, designers, clients, suppliers, financiers and builders -- a single technically and economically justified document for the entire period of construction, calculated for all, according to normative terms and having a legal basis. In this case there would no longer be a need each year to distribute capital investments and coordinate endless lists of titles; yes, and the equipment would arrive on time. Comrades, the bulk of equipment deliveries must not be planned for the year the facilities are to be turned over. When then are they to be erected? And one more thing. Since reconstruction now is getting priority, it is necessary to speed up solutions to the questions of the economic interest in this on the part of construction organizations. Reconstruction must become prestigious and an economically advantageous matter, regardless of its labor intensity. The sources of this self-interest will come from the difference in cost of new construction and reconstruction.

In our view, CPSU Central Committee departments, the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosstroy and the ministries must become thoroughly involved in the technical reequipping of construction, its higher degree of mechanization and, I would say, the time has come also for automation, especially in the production of construction materials. Without this it will be difficult in the future to improve labor productivity. Decisions have been made on this matter, but, unfortunately, there have been no substantial steps forward. Our builders require mobile and heavy freight lifting and transport equipment, and high capacity earth moving machinery. We have a particular need for small mechanized equipment, which our industry produces in a narrow assortment and small quantities. We also await specialized, highly productive equipment which takes into account the conditions found in Siberia and the extreme north.

On our construction site more than 30 percent of the bulldozers have exceeded the depreciation periods and the majority of tower cranes are of obsolete design and their lift capacity does not exceed 5-7 tons. Today it is no longer possible with such equipment to assemble a modern panel construction house, not to mention major industrial block. Is it possible that our designers and scientists have become impoverished in their thinking? Or is our industry so weak? For example, how many years have Siberian construction workers been waiting for powerful bulldozers from the Cheboksary Factory for loosening permafrosts? And their production in the necessary quantity is still not set up. Stagnation in the ministries led by comrades Yezhevskiy and Varnachev, yes and in the corresponding local party organs, is obvious. We builders are usually hurried to build, and this is right. But the attitude of clients toward the development and use of the capacities which have been built is beginning to be of concern. The production recently introduced at the Tomsk Petrochemical Combine is being used only 60 percent at best, since it turned out not to be staffed with cadres, and it is put in service at times mainly through the efforts of troubleshooters and repairmen. It must be said that this situation was created due to violating the principle of comprehensiveness in the construction of the enterprise. This is known to Minkhimprom, but so far no significant changes for the better have come.

A great deal of oil is being extracted in Western Siberia, but large quantities of it are pumped past the petrochemical combine which has been built to petroleum refining enterprises in other oblasts, and beginning in 1988 it is planned to deliver to Tomsk by rail (from where is still unknown) more than a million tons of gasoline for the production of ethylene. It would be smarter, no doubt, to build a refinery locally, as was earlier planned. I think that USSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification] made mistakes when it declined to build a nuclear power station in Tomsk, which would truly guarantee to supply the electricity and heat for the developing region, under conditions in which hydroelectric power stations depend on Siberian rivers, where unstable levels and periods of low water are frequent. Tomsk residents are ready to undertake to build the station; all the more so in that the base for local operation exists. In supporting the draft Basic Guidelines, I propose that these structures and capacities of the petrochemical combine be included in the program for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades! Life requires a change in attitudes toward the work of engineering and technical workers, to make it more prestigious and authoritative, especially for those who work directly in production and who are capable and called upon to move scientific and technological progress forward and improve economic work. In my opinion, this must not be a matter of reducing, but of strengthening engineering and technical personnel. And it is necessary to give builders themselves the right to determine and approve local managerial structure, for we know better how and where to assign cadres. (Applause)

Comrades! We builders are people of a peaceful profession. Everything necessary for the work and life of the Soviet people is created with our hands. And we want everything which has been built over the ages to serve people, and not to be destroyed by the hurricanes of war. That is why we completely support the active foreign policy of the Communist Party, which is directed at strengthening peace and security. We are right to demand, and we do demand, positive responses from the other nuclear states, most of all the United States of America.

At his speech at the meeting of the Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast aktiv in which I participated, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev called capital construction the fulcrum of scientific and technological progress.

Allow me to assure the congress that we, Siberian builders, will continue to be a reliable fulcrum in the development of the productive forces in the east of our country and will do everything to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. (Applause)

Consumer Services Director

WA311700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 5

[Speech by Comrade N.D. Dzenis, director of the Bauskiy Rayon Consumer Services Combine in the Ministry of Consumer Services of the Latvian SSR]

[Text] Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the report by Comrade N.I. Rzykov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, emphasized with new force that concern for the good of the people is a main goal of our party. The Soviet people fervently approve and support this policy.

Everyone is happy to see the positive changes which began with the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. We feel that order and organization will become greater. People are striving to work better, according to their conscience. And this is getting results. Our economy is growing stronger and the well-being of the workers is increasing.

Improving the standard of living is closely linked to developing the services sphere. I think that everyone understands this. After all, each of us uses various services every day. Both the frame of mind and the working efficiency of people largely depend on the level of these services. Therefore, the fact that the party is paying particular attention to developing the services sphere is of great satisfaction.

For us workers in consumer services the recently adopted Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere is of great importance. Its implementation will make it possible to raise services to a higher level. Our Soviet people deserve the highest level of services. Active work is underway in this direction in Latvia. I will discuss briefly our rayon consumer services combine. We are doing much to see that services in rural areas do not differ from those in the cities. Rayon residents are now obtaining more than 300 kinds of services. Their overall number increased 36 percent during the past 5-year plan. Special attention was paid to those forms of service which ease domestic labor and save free time.

We are constantly introducing new types of consumer services, taking into account the wishes of the rayon residents. For example, recently we have been helping to develop fruit and vegetable garden plots, and we organized the transport of the crop. We try to ensure that any worker can order or obtain from us everything he requires: knitted and sewed garments, kitchen utensils, furniture, woodworking and metal parts, and various implements for the garden and farm. Convenient operating hours have been set up at reception points, studios, workshops and barber shops. We strive to bring services close to the consumers. Our workers go out directly to the brigades, farms and enterprise shops. The time required to fill the majority of orders has been cut in half. Our cadres largely decide the success of our work. They, as is known, are mostly women. Therefore, as we raise our demands, we at the same time intensify our concern about them. We are creating good conditions for work and rest. People are working in comfortable studios, barber shops, workshops and factory shops. We are providing housing for them. We have built a club, this year are opening a dining hall, and then will be building a kindergarten.

We, comrades, have become convinced in practice that increasing the level of service has a salutary influence on all we do. The rayon kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun to be better staffed with cadres, especially young people. The loss of working time was reduced by half during the 5-year plan. The demographic situation improved. In recent years the rayon's population increased by almost 1,500 people, mainly in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And this tendency is characteristic of the whole republic. Village workers have gotten greater opportunities for better use of their free time. And, most importantly, in the 11th 5-Year Plan rayon farms successfully coped with the targets for state purchases of agricultural products. Grain production increased 1.7 fold by comparison with the previous 5-year plan.

I wish to note that all Latvian service sphere workers were greatly helped by the CPSU Central Committee examination of the question of the work of Riga party organizations to improve public dining and consumer services for workers at work. The republic is restructuring the entire services sphere and is expanding the network of its facilities. On the initiative of party committees, industrial, construction and transport enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have become more involved in the development of the branch.

On the farms in our rayon alone, in the last few years nine comprehensive reception points and two consumer services houses have opened. And all farms throughout the republic have such facilities. Last year in our rayon consumer services cost R60 per resident. But I must acknowledge self-critically that not all reserves have been

used. Workers in the services sphere are still in the debt of the rural workers. You see, as people's incomes rise, so do their needs.

We have calculated that in 1990 we will be able to grant each rayon resident R85-90 worth of consumer services. We believe that this is the minimum. We are trying to use our own reserves first. We will raise the quality of services. We will begin to use more widely various forms of rapid accomplishment of services -- while the customer waits, and in one day. We are organizing home delivery of others. We are preparing to produce several dozen products necessary in everyday life, mainly from industrial waste materials. For this we have planned further expansion of the production base and its reequipping. We will improve labor organization and pay. In short, we are trying to do everything which depends on us.

I have been managing the combine for almost 20 years. Great changes for the better in the consumer services sphere have occurred before my eyes. New machinery and equipment have appeared and the number of specialists has increased. But there are also difficulties which slow our branches' development. I wish to discuss them.

First of all, we are troubled by the low level of equipment found at consumer services enterprises. The level of labor mechanization of many kinds of services does not exceed 30 percent, and in a number of cases manual labor predominates.

Last year I visited the "Interbytmash-85" exhibition. Here Soviet and foreign equipment which we greatly need was exhibited. But, comrades, this was only advertising. As it was explained to me, the items shown at the exhibit have been manufactured only in a few copies. And for the branch thousands are required.

We are very short of tools and equipment for barber shops, shoe and furniture repair shops, and for sewing of clothing and metal working. We obtain few instruments and little equipment to repair consumer services equipment. And that which the services sector receives is still of low quality.

We services sector workers have serious complaints to make toward designers. The equipment which they design in the majority of cases does not meet the level of the best worldwide models. Using such machinery and equipment we cannot provide high quality work, and have substantial overexpenditures of raw materials, materials and energy.

The task of organizing production of everything necessary for the services sphere was defined back in 1983 by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, "On the Further Development and Improvement of Consumer Services to the Population." But its fulfillment is being dragged out. In the name of all workers in consumer services, I request that the leaders of the appropriate ministries and departments, most of all Minlegpishchemash [Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances], Minpromsvyaz [Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry] and Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry] do everything to see that scientific and technological progress not pass us by.

The low quality of many types of consumer services equipment and poor standardization of its assemblies and parts also complicates our work. In many places we are experiencing a most acute shortage of spare parts, even for guaranteed repairs. People make all their complaints about this to the consumer services workers. But the main party at fault for poor quality goods -- industry -- remains uninvolved. But we do not wish to address unwarranted criticism toward industry. I think that it is necessary to increase the material and legal liability of manufacturers for producing worthless

products. And the labor collectives must safeguard the honor of their brand. Since last year republic consumer services has been working under experimental economic conditions. Expanding rights of the collective, and the opportunity to use material incentives more effectively has made it possible to improve the results of our labor. For example, the quantity of our consumer services increased 11 percent last year, and labor productivity rose almost 13 percent. Standards of services rendered improved. In short, the decision to shift the branch to new economic conditions was correct and timely.

But, problems also appeared during the course of the experiment. I believe that the central planning and financial organs must examine questions concerning the profitability of consumer services enterprises. Increasing the quantity of services must not bring losses to our branch, as is the case now. It is also necessary to solve completely questions of construction and redesign through the use of internal resources and, in particular, to reexamine the standardized time periods for construction and wages, and to provide construction projects with material resources. In order to maximize the bringing of consumer services, trade and public dining to the places where people work and live, it is necessary to allocate more specialized light vehicles and fuel.

Finally, many remarkable workers, true masters, work in our branch. But, take our press, television, films and literature. They do not omit us from their attention. However, most frequently the journals KROKODIL and FITIL take an interest in us. I think that this is not right. Journalists, writers and artists can and must help us to raise the prestige of our profession, through good and capable words. (Applause) This is especially important for young people, of whom our branch still has few.

Dear comrades! From this high rostrum of the main gathering of the country's communists, I wish to express deep gratitude and true thanks to the Leninist Central Committee for its untiring concern to strengthen peace on Earth, and for the fact that people are not more fearful of the threat of destruction.

Communists, the working class and all the workers of Soviet Latvia fully, completely and wholeheartedly support and approve the foreign and domestic policy of the party. The policy of the party is our policy; the plans of the party are our plans! (Applause) And we will do everything to implement them, and to make our homeland still more powerful and beautiful! (Applause)

Genetics Institute Director

WA311730 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 p 4

[Speech: "Speech by Comrade A.A. Sozinov, director of Institute of General Genetics imeni N.I. Vavilov, USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates! In the Political Report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, in the report about the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of our country which was given by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, and in the statements made by delegates, a large amount of attention was devoted to science and to its key role in scientific-technical progress. At the same time bitter but justified words were expressed to the effect that Soviet science is not always and not everywhere at the level of the highest achievements, and that there has been a lag in the resolution of a number of important scientific problems, and, as a consequence, technical ones also. We scientists can make just one conclusion from this just criticism: it is completely inadmissible to move ahead today in science by using the traditional method! What is needed is acceleration both in the development of fundamental and applied research, and in the reduction of the periods of time required to introduce scientific developments into practice.

The area that is closest to my heart is biology, and specifically genetics, which studies the extremely complicated, surprisingly perfect mechanisms of transmittal of hereditary information from generation to generation and seeks ways to control those mechanisms. Today this science, which not too long ago was a purely theoretical science, is already helping to increase the production of food products and agricultural raw materials, to develop a strategy and tactics for protecting the environment, and to preserve the public's health.

It is obvious to everyone that progress in agricultural production is determined by many branches -- machine-building, large chemistry, the construction industry, transport, etc. But nevertheless the basic producer goods in agriculture, figuratively speaking, are plants, animals, and microorganisms, and the improving of them contains tremendous, and I might even say completely unprecedented, reserves. Suffice it to recall that more than half the increase that has been achieved during the past 30 years in the harvest of a number of agricultural crops was achieved by using new varieties and hybrids. The creation alone of the Bezostay-1 and Mironovskaya-808 varieties of winter wheat at one time provided a 20-percent increase in the harvest of that crop.

The development of modern agriculture requires genetics and selection science to resolve a number of new, large-scale tasks. One of the main areas for increasing the productivity and stability of vegetable husbandry is the application of intensive technological systems. However, this creates on the fields favorable conditions not only for the plants, but also for the spreading of aggressive diseases and pests. This makes it necessary to increase considerably the application of poisonous chemicals to protect the sowings, and this is not only expensive, but also causes substantial damage to the environment. But even so, despite the protective means, on many fields diseases destroy a considerable part of the harvest. The most reliable way out is the creation of varieties with genetic, inherited resistance to diseases, and realistic opportunities for resolving that task are provided by genetics and selection science.

A no less acute problem is the obtaining of good harvests on land with a low fertility rate. In our country more than 80 million hectares of salinized and acid soils are under cultivation. The tremendous efforts to reclaim that land have been yielding positive results, but we have not yet been successful in achieving on that land a steady rise in fertility or the planned harvest yield. This problem must be resolved

only in a combined manner: by carrying out land-reclamation operations, while simultaneously creating planting that has been adapted for those soils. It is also necessary to take into consideration the fact that the creation of these varieties requires immeasurably smaller expenditures than the carrying out of chemical reclamation.

Selection science can and must play, in many respects, the determining role in improving the quality of the harvest and in particular in resolving the problem of protein. It will be necessary within short periods of time to create varieties that are more resistant to drought, low temperatures, and herbicides, while guaranteeing a reduction in the expenditure of energy for the obtaining of output.

It is no less important to improve the genetic nature of the animals and the microorganisms that are used in biotechnological production. Today the acceleration of the processes of selection is linked primarily with the increase in the effectiveness of the work, with the reinforcement of the material-technical base of the selection centers, and with the rise in the level of scientific methodology in selection work, because in many selection centers even the well-known genetic methods are being used far from sufficiently, and this is influenced not so much by the lack of the necessary conditions as it is by the poor training of selection specialists in the field of genetics.

But it is very important to realize that on the basis of the traditional methods one cannot resolve the vitally important problem of creating, in essence, a new generation of plants, animals, and microorganisms. What we need is qualitatively new approaches to the control of heredity.

In laboratories around the world, the scientific basis is already being created for radical and one might even say revolutionary changes in very important areas of agricultural production, the protection and efficient use of the resources of the biosphere, and the preservation of people's health. Man has penetrated into the innermost secrets of the mechanism of heredity and, in addition, has learned how to reorganize, to use a figurative term, the main blueprint according to which the organism is built, a blueprint that is transmitted by heredity. We can already transfer genes from bacteria to higher organisms and, conversely, force genes of plants, animals, and even man to function in bacteria, to create gene structures that have never existed in nature, and to obtain entire plants from an ordinary somatic cell.

In the lifetime of a single generation we have seen several events of this scope being brought forth by physics -- the development of nuclear power engineering, the mastery of space, computerization, and microelectronics. The science that is standing today on the threshold of similar discoveries is biology, and in particular genetics. Are we ready for this? Are we at the level of those requirements that our congress is placing on us today?

Our country has created scientific collectives where the latest areas of biology and genetics are developing, and where a number of results on a worldwide level have been obtained. For example, in the past two years scientists at the USSR Academy of Sciences, in collaboration with other collectives, using methods of genetic engineering, developed a biotechnological process for obtaining very valuable medicinal preparations -- interferons, as well a growth hormone for man and animals, and vaccines to combat a number of serious diseases, and created effective biotechnological processes for obtaining fodder protein. At the All-Union Selection and Genetic Institute of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science imeni V.I. Lenin] the use of a culture of vegetable cells has today made it possible to develop new varieties of barley in a 4-year or 5-year period, instead of the usual 10-12 years. Two of these varieties -- Istok and Odesskiy-115 -- are successfully undergoing state variety testing.

Scientists at the Institute of General Genetics, USSR Academy of Sciences, jointly with other collectives, found new approaches for accelerating the selection process with the help of special molecular markers and began raising the curtain that had been concealing the secret of the creation of varieties by outstanding selection specialists. They have isolated and studied the genes that encode the proteins of cow's milk and have clarified the natural laws underlying their functioning, and the isolation and transference of the gene for a hormone of human growth to laboratory animals has accelerated their growth by a factor of almost 2. This is no science fiction, it is not something from an H.G. Well's novel, but is an actual scientific result. But we cannot remain complacent with what has been achieved. In the developed countries there is in progress literally a storm of problems in modern biology and genetics. Participating in that storm are thousands of highly trained specialists and scientists, and international corporations and universities are investing tremendous amounts of money in this field. Every day sees the issuance of reports about newer and newer discoveries. An entire branch of industry that produces instruments, experimental units, and reagents for carrying out research in the field of modern biology and biotechnology has already grown up.

In the USSR much is also being done in this direction. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, in August 1985, adopted a decree concerning the further development of new directions in biology and biotechnology. Provision was made for the resolution of a number of important problems that guarantee the reaching of the highest goals by Soviet biology. However, in this regard we do not have everything that is required by the situation and by life itself.

As everyone knows, Moscow is a very large scientific center where considerable scientific forces with the highest level of proficiency are concentrated. However, the base of many institutes specializing in biology is unsatisfactory. Most of them are housed in cramped, poorly equipped areas, and they have not been provided with the appropriate equipment or reagants. I can state with all responsibility that, as a result of the appropriate support and on the basis of interaction with many scientific collectives around our country, we can do in Moscow today, in the field of biology, that which will not be achieved in other places for years. Therefore it is necessary, in full volume and within the deadlines that were stipulated by the decree, to resolve all the problems of the construction and material-technical support of the Moscow institutes. Simultaneously it is extremely important at an accelerated rate to create and equip the biotechnological centers in other parts of the country.

The growing revolution in the use of the latest achievements of biology requires a large influx of young scientific workers who can use the most up-to-date methods of research at the molecular level and who at the same time have a good knowledge of the biology of the entire organism and have a complete mastery of computer technology. Today the number of such specialists is extremely insufficient. We need the most decisive steps to accelerate their training. Here too a decisive role must be played by the Academy of Sciences.

I would like to reemphasize that we are discussing not a specific question that is of interest to only a narrow circle of specialists, but one of the key problems in the scientific-technical revolution. And if one returns to the food problem, one can assert that as a result of the creation of a new generation of plants, animals, and microorganisms, the biological means of protecting them, and of physiologically active substances, the technological scheme in the production processes in agriculture will undergo a cardinal change, and that will result in the corresponding changes, which will be simply astonishing, in the entire agro-industrial complex.

For the successful resolution of the food problem it is extremely important to increase the role and authority of VASKhNIL in elaborating a strategy for scientific-technical progress in the agrosphere and, relying upon the interaction with the

institutes of the Academy of Sciences, to raise considerably the level and rate of results of the research in the agro-industry's scientific institutions. What is needed here is science of a higher class.

A mandatory condition for the acceleration of scientific research is the effective cooperation between the academy's institutes and the applied scientific institutions. This problem cannot be resolved simply by preparing newer and newer coordination plans. Life requires a search for different forms of interaction. They are already being brought to life and it is very important to establish direct creative ties and to render substantial material and psychological support to any valuable joint projects that arise in real life. This process, in addition to the organization of interbranch complexes and laboratories, can be aided by the creation of councils of directors of the academy's institutes and the applied institutes for individual areas of science where it is possible in a businesslike manner, without any stereotypic reports, to discuss the situation and find methods of interaction more rapidly.

In conclusion, I would like to mention an additional problem to which our attention was drawn in a new way by the Political Report by the party's Central Committee. That problem has absorbed a large series of questions that are united by the words "the human factor." This factor also resolved a lot in science, and possibly even more than in other areas. Suffice it to recall that just one of the many discoveries by Petr Leonidovich Kapitsa -- the method of obtaining gaseous and liquid oxygen -- provided an economic benefit which, practically speaking, covered all the expenditures for sciences during those years.

The days of Lomonosov and Newton have passed, and today there is no scientific genius who can work without complicated laboratory instruments and expensive reagents. But even the most up-to-date equipment will be of no benefit if it gets into the hands of a person who is unskilled or untalented, if the researcher is constantly interrupted from doing his job or if he himself, in the race for outward effects, withdraws from the difficult, painstaking search for a truly new result.

Unfortunately, for a long time the psychological and material evaluation of every scientist was determined not so much by the real results of his labor as by his scientific degree and longevity. That led to the accumulation in many scientific institutions of a kind of ballast -- scientists whose activity can be summed up as the carrying out of experiments and the writing of articles which, essentially speaking, confirm truisms. The existing system of renovation of scientific collectives, practically speaking, does not operate. Academician Skryabin cited the following figures: during a 5-year period the Academy of Sciences recertified 43,000 scientific workers and only 110 of them were recognized as failing to conform to the job that they occupied. This, of course, does not reflect the real assignment of forces in science. Last year a decree was adopted to systematize the payment of the labor performed by scientific workers. It became possible to determine a scientist's salary on the basis of the results of his activity, and to open a broad road to capable forces in science. However, we still see today a rather large number of those insolvent scientists who are entering into the struggle for their "own existence" through the writing of complaints and anonymous letters, and they are followed by numerous commissions, while any good work can only drown in discussions. What we need here is decisive actions and the permanent support by the party agencies in the outlying areas. (Applause)

And there is yet another of the many fragments of the multifaceted problem of the "human factor" in science. Why do we force a scientist to expend his forces and time twice for the purpose of formally confirming his capability of carrying out scientific work, first by making him defend his candidate's dissertation and then

his doctor's dissertation? Wouldn't it be more correct to change over to a single-degree system, bringing the researcher into science by the awarding of the degree of doctor, as is done throughout the world, and then letting him confirm his scientific level by his real results, by his specific scientific work. (Applause) This problem is by no means a simple one and requires discussion. It cannot be resolved in a slapdash manner.

The attention that has been shown to science at our congress is a factor that is not only inspiring for scientists, but also one that mobilizes them. Actually, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put it correctly when he said that a country has a right to expect its scientists to produce discoveries and inventions that guarantee truly revolutionary changes in the development of technology and technological systems. Soviet scientists are obliged to justify those expectations and that requires creating, in a constructive, businesslike manner, in the process of daily creative and organizing work, the real mechanisms for resolving the large tasks that are assigned to science by the party. (Applause)

Metallurgical Combine Director

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[Speech by Comrade I.V. Frantsenyuk, director of the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine imeni Yu.V. Andropov, Hero of Socialist Labor]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates! Our party is rightfully called the party of innovators, the party of trailblazers. New brilliant testimony of that has been provided by the revolutionary-transformational nature of the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, which was given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. An innovational spirit and lively Marxist-Leninist thought also distinguish the new edition of the party's Program. These tremendously important political and theoretical documents contain a profound, realistic analysis of the road that has been traveled, and the creative tasks, to use the words of V.I. Lenin, are being posed "...in the sense of the fearless foresight of the future and bold practical activity that is aimed at carrying it out..."

The confirmed situation of efficiency in the party and throughout the country, the atmosphere of frankness and constructivism at the present congress confirm, over and over again, the great need and the great farsightedness of the decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

We warmly support the principles presented by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev concerning the ways to accelerate the intensification of the national economy, to carry out technical re-equipping, and to improve the mechanism of management and control. The implementation of the tasks that were set forth in the Political Report will take our society to a qualitatively new level, will open up a broader vista for the development of our country's productive forces, and will create even more favorable conditions for the creative work of our cadres. The 12th 5-Year Plan and the period until the year 2000 will become an important stage for carrying out these tasks. In the report by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, one finds a thorough exposition of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the forthcoming period. A large amount of attention in that report was devoted to problems of the development of the base branches of the national economy, including ferrous metallurgy. And that is understandable, since the rates of the technical reequipping of social production depend, to a decisive degree, upon the provision of high-quality metal to the entire national economy.

The immediacy of this task is also influenced by the fact that the metallurgical branch, by virtue of a number of reasons, has been operating in an unstable manner for a prolonged period of time.

Under these conditions, the collective at the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine sees its very important task in assuring the use of all the available opportunities for building up the production of high-quality metal and improving the economic indicators in the enterprise's work.

As a whole, our collective coped with the plans for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. The volume of production of commercial output during the 5-year period increased by 26 percent; labor productivity increased by 18 percent; the production costs of output dropped by 8 percent; and the balance-sheet profit increased by a factor of 1.7. The production of economical types of metal output developed at outstripping rates.

The plans for the first two months of the current year and the socialist pledges that were taken by the collective in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Self-critically evaluating the results of the work performed by the collective, we see our shortcomings and the unused opportunities. The combine still has instances when the equipment remains idle; instances of production of low-grade output have not been eliminated; and the introduction of means of meachanization and automation, robotics, and flexible automated systems is still being carried out at insufficient rates. This was the subject of a frank discussion at a plant party conference.

The main tasks and directions for accelerating the development of the entire national economy were stated at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at the conference at the party's Central Committee on questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and they received thorough development and confirmation at the present congress.

Interpreting the accumulated experience and determining the ways to resolve the tasks that confront us in the 12th 5-Year Plan, we concentrate our attention in those areas which are supposed to give us a rapid and reliable effect.

Those areas are, first of all, the purposeful work to achieve the effective use of production capacities, to improve equipment, and to intensify the technological processes. In the past year alone, by means of the remodeling and modernization of metallurgical units during capital and current repair, we succeeded in building up the capacities for the production of agglomerate by 200,000 tons; cast iron, by 100,000 tons; and rolled metal, by 200,000 tons. With a consideration of the accumulated experience, we developed for the 12th 5-Year Plan a comprehensive plan for technical reequipping. The implementation of that plan is supposed to make it possible to increase during the 5-year period, by using the available production capacities, the smelting of cast iron by 1.8 million tons; steel, by 1.5 million tons; and the production of ready rolled metal, by 1.3 million tons.

Secondly, we shall continue to reinforce the creative cooperation with the designing and scientific-research institutions, especially in matters of quality. We have had good experience in joint creative work with scientists at a number of institutes in Moscow, Minsk, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Sverdlovsk, Lipetsk, and other cities.

Recently a large volume of research has been carried out and new, effective methods have been introduced for producing high-grade structural materials for the electrical-engineering, power-engineering, electronic, and instrument-building branches of industry; and cold-rolled metal for the automobile industry and low-alloyed steel for the manufacture of pipes for gas and petroleum pipelines.

Today the combine's output is delivered to 18 countries throughout the world. Thirdly, a very critical task for us is the economical use of raw-material, material, and fuel-and-energy resources. For that purpose at our combine, as at the other metallurgical plants in the branch, a special comprehensive system has been developed and is being steadily introduced. The system provides for the forecasting, planning, analysis, and improvement of the accounting and control of the consumption of all types of raw materials and energy carriers, and the providing of incentives for saving them.

Our work experience convinces us every day that a mandatory condition for the successful resolution of production tasks is constant and meaningful work to improve the working, everyday living, and recreational conditions for the workers and the protection of their health. These questions are in the center of attention of the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations and the economic management of the enterprise and each shop.

In conformity with the 5-year plans for the social and economic development of the collective and the comprehensive "Health" target program, much is being done to reinforce and develop the material-technical base of the medical institutions, sports and recuperative structures, and public nutrition enterprises, and to create healthy working conditions at every work station.

Comrades! Both in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee and in the report on the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development, much attention was paid to the improvement of capital construction as the basic condition for the remodeling of the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress. This problem is an especially vital one for modern metallurgical production, the projects of which, in the overwhelming majority, are large-scale shops, units, and complexes.

The construction workers, installation workers, and metallurgists of Lipetsk Oblast have had experience in the rapid erecting of modern large-scale projects. At the present time the construction workers and operational specialists in the combine are taking energetic steps to assure the preterm completion of the construction of the first phase of a large-scale shop to produce electrical-engineering dynamo steel. The use of its output will make it possible for the electric-machine builders to reduce by 15 percent the expenditure of metal and to obtain in the national economy every year a saving of more than 3 billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy.

But it must be said that the efforts being taken to reduce the normative periods required for construction are not being taken into consideration by the planning agencies. The economized time in the construction of the dynamo-steel shop should have brought closer the beginning of the construction of the following object that was stipulated by the 5-year plan -- the highly productive, newest generation Model 2500 sheet-rolling mill. Unfortunately, that is not occurring. The conditions for the accelerated development of the design documentation for that mill have not been created. USSR Gosplan, Mintyazmash [Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine-Building], and the other ministries must take urgent steps to resolve the questions that have arisen, in order to provide the possibility of beginning the construction of the 2500 mill no later than 1987. The startup and assimilation of this one-of-a-kind shop will make it possible to eliminate the shortage of rolled sheet metal in the national economy.

I must dwell on yet another very important question that has been restraining the development of ferrous metallurgy. In order to accelerate the technical progress of many branches it is necessary to have not metal in general, but ready, high-grade rolled metal. At enterprises in our branch, 420 rolling mills and pipe-rolling mills

are in operation at the present time. Many of them require fundamental remodeling. According to the program for technical re-equipping in the 12th 5-Year Plan, USSR Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy] plans to remodel 140 rolling mills. In order to carry out that program, the need for domestic rolling equipment comes to more than 500,000 tons. And yet USSR Gosplan, we have learned, has allocated to our ministry limits of only 250,000 tons. The volumes of manufacture of rolling equipment at Mintyazhmash plants have not been increasing in recent years. We feel that this question requires special consideration at the USSR Council of Ministers Machine-Building Bureau and at USSR Gosplan.

At our combine the further improvement of quality and the increase in the volumes of production of cold-rolled transformer sheet metal also are being restrained because of the fact that the production of that sheet metal is carried out on two obsolete mills that were manufactured as long ago as 1954. Therefore we urgently raise at USSR Gosplan and Mintyazhmash the question of the urgent construction of a new specialized plant in the Mintyazhmash system for the manufacture of rolling mills and other rolling equipment with a capacity of 140,000-150,000 tons a year.

In the report given by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, mention was made of the great importance of ties and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. For many years the collective at our combine have maintained friendly creative ties with our colleagues -- metallurgists, chemists, and machine builders -- in the CEMA member-countries, such as Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, and other countries.

Our combine maintains close contacts with the collective at the Schwartze Pumpe gas combine in Cottbus, GDR. A treaty of cooperation has been concluded. The treaty stipulates various forms of expansion and reinforcement of friendly ties and the increasing of their effectiveness. They include the exchange of production experience, the carrying out of joint scientific-research programs, and the improvement by innovators and efficiency experts of the work methods.

The people at Novolipetsk also maintain international relations with the collective as the East Slovak Metallurgical Combine in the city of Kosice. We are building on a firm, long-range basis our relations with the Valcovni Plehu Sheet-Rolling Plant in the city of Frydek-Mistek, Czechoslovakia. In recognition of the many years of fruitful cooperation and the large amount of assistance given to develop the metallurgy of a fraternal country and to train national cadres, our combine at Novolipetsk was awarded the Czechoslovakian Order of Labor.

Comrades! At the present time in our collective, as throughout the country as a whole, all the workers are showing a tremendous amount of interest in becoming acquainted with and studying the Political Report of the Central Committee and all the Congress documents.

The new foreign-policy initiatives advanced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev have evoked universal approval.

The bold plans that have been advanced by the party, and the majestic prospects bring to life new energy and the striving to multiply the contribution to the reinforcement of the economic might and defensive capability of our motherland.

Please allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the congress delegates that the metallurgists of the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Plant will work persistently to reinforce the organizational spirit, order, and discipline and will do everything to implement the historic decisions of the 27th Congress of our beloved Communist Party. (Applause)